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TAB A

LEGISLATION WHICH AFFECTS CIA

1. PUBLIC BILLS

The only bill introduced specifically for the Central Intelligence Agency in the 83rd Congress was S. 1110 (H. R. 4224), a bill authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, which was forwarded to the Congress on 25 February 1953, passed the Senate on 18 March 1953, passed the House on 1 April 1953, and was signed by the President on 4 April 1953. (Public Law 15).

Several general purpose bills, which included specific provisions affecting CIA, were introduced either for the Administration or by members of the Congress independently. The following bills are in this category:

(a) S. 2665, as reported to the House. This bill contained the provisions for fringe benefits for Federal employees, and, at the request of CIA, contained an exemption for the Agency from the provisions of the Performance Rating Act of 1950, as well as the repeal of Section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949. If the Federal Employees' Incentive Awards Program provisions, as approved by the House, had been adopted, it would also have been necessary to request a proviso exempting CIA from the inspection authorities of the Civil Service Commission in this field. However, the final version of the bill did not contain the inspection authority, and so an additional proviso was not necessary. (P. L. 763).

(b) H. R. 9757 (S. 3690), to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. These companion bills contained a provision, introduced at the request of CIA with the approval of the AEC, which provides that the AEC shall remove from the "Restricted Data" category such information concerning the atomic energy programs of other nations as the Commission and the Director of Central Intelligence jointly determine to be necessary to the carrying out of the CIA functions and which can be adequately protected

otherwise. This provision will allow the exchange of certain intelligence information in the atomic field with a foreign government and contribute to the accuracy of CIA estimates in this field. (P. L. 703).

(c) H. R. 10203, The Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1954. This bill was introduced to provide for awards to persons furnishing original information to the United States regarding the introduction of special nuclear material or atomic weapons into the United States. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy amended the bill to make the Director of Central Intelligence a member of the awards board which determines the merits of claims for the rewards. The bill was also amended to make the Director jointly responsible with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General in determining whether an alien may be admitted into the United States for permanent residence for furnishing such information. The bill was further amended to make the Director responsible for payment of the awards out of appropriated funds. At the request of the Joint Committee, CIA appeared before it during consideration of this measure and, while we indicated that we would prefer not to include CIA in its provisions, the Committee insisted on the amendments noted above. The bill failed of passage.

(d) S. Res. 16 was introduced to provide for loyalty checks on Senate employees. As originally drafted this bill provided that the names of these employees be transmitted to the FBI, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the CIA for any derogatory information in the possession of such agencies concerning the loyalty of such employees. Legislative Counsel explained to the Senate Judiciary Committee Counsel that this was purely an internal security matter from which CIA was barred by statute, and CIA was stricken from the bill as reported by the Committee.

(e) H. R. 9736, to establish uniform weight allowances governing the transportation at Government expense of property of Government officers and employees. This bill involves the transportation of the household goods, automobiles, and private effects of Government employees

transferred to U. S. field or overseas stations. CIA was consulted by the Bureau of the Budget in certain phases of the drafting of this legislation and certain provisions which would have interfered with the security of CIA operations were revised or eliminated. As a result, the favorable provisions of this proposed legislation have made it possible to include repeal of certain sections of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 which are in conflict. While this bill was introduced too late to receive final action in the 83rd Congress, it will undoubtedly be reintroduced in the 84th.

(f) Amendments to the Foreign Agents Registration Act. Several bills amending the Foreign Agents Registration Act were introduced in the 83rd Congress, containing provisions in connection with the registration of persons having knowledge of, or who have received instruction or assignment in, foreign espionage services. Specific provisions leaving such registration in certain cases to the discretion of the Attorney General and the Director of Central Intelligence were included in drafts submitted to Congress by the Department of Justice at CIA request. One such provision passed the House, but was stricken out by the Senate Judiciary Committee. When the bill went to conference, the entire Title containing these provisions was stricken out for further study next year.

(g) H. R. 172, 644, 5784, to amend the law with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. These bills provide for the right of representatives of Agency employee organizations to present grievances in behalf of their members. The bills provide that Agency heads shall specify that their administrative officers shall confer with such representatives on matters of policy affecting working conditions, safety, in-service training, labor-management cooperation, methods of adjusting grievances, appeals, granting of leave, promotions, demotions, rates of pay, and reduction in force. Similar legislation was introduced in the 82nd Congress and the security implications in these authorities led CIA

to request exemption from the bill (the FBI was also exempted). The exemption granted in the 82nd Congress was carried over into the 83rd Congress. These bills failed of passage, but will doubtless be reintroduced in the 84th Congress.

(h) Several bills were introduced to establish a Joint Committee with supervision over Central Intelligence or the intelligence function generally:

(1) S. Con. Res. 42 and H. Con. Res. 167 established a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence to be composed of nine members each from the Senate and the House. S. Con. Res. 69 and H. Con. Res. 216 and 217 were identical, except the membership was to be composed of five members from each House. These bills provided that the Joint Committee study the activities of CIA and problems relating to the gathering of intelligence relating to the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various agencies of the Government. CIA shall keep the Joint Committee fully and currently informed with respect to its activities. All legislation and other matters relating primarily to CIA shall be referred to the Joint Committee.

(2) H. Con. Res. 168 and 169 established a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters to be composed of nine members each from the Senate and the House. These resolutions were similar to those on the Central Intelligence Agency alone, except that they were broadened to include "related intelligence services" as well.

(3) H. J. Res. 473 was even broader and established a Joint Committee on Information, Intelligence, and Security.

(4) H. R. 9660 established a Commission on United States Foreign Intelligence Activities, composed of five members to be appointed by the President and two each from the Senate and the House. The Commission was to make a full and complete investigation and study of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and of the security of our intelligence agencies from penetration by subversion. It was also to study the questions of overlapping and duplication, staffing, and efficiency.

(5) In addition, some bills were introduced to investigate the problems of psychological warfare.

None of the bills establishing committees in the intelligence or psychological warfare fields was reported out of Committee.

A total of 16,372 bills and resolutions were introduced into the 83rd Congress. Approximately 96 per cent of these bills were eliminated as having no possible interest to CIA. The remaining 4 per cent were indexed and followed while the Congress was in session. This latter category included many general purpose bills which, if passed, would have had Government-wide application. A large majority of them fell in the administrative field and dealt with such subjects as personnel, procurement, comptroller problems, insurance, and the like. These are forwarded to the appropriate divisions of the Agency for comment as to whether any action by CIA is required. All bills in the field of foreign relations were followed and sent to the appropriate divisions for information. Many of these bills are subject to comments from abroad and in the foreign press and are, therefore, of interest to the intelligence analysts and desk officers. Another category of bills followed are those which establish Congressional committees or commissions in which CIA would have an interest. Examples would include the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression (Kersten Committee) for which CIA has lent considerable support, and the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy (The Randall Commission) which received a briefing from CIA officials and certain additional assistance.

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